

LUCK ALONE SAVED GERMAN FLEET IN JUTLAND FIGHT

Loss of Wireless Message
Enabled Admiral von
Scheer to Escape.

JELlicoe TOO LATE
Foe Had Best of Situation,
Inflicting More Damage
Than Received.

BEATTY CARRIED FIGHT
Jellicoe Praises German Com-
munications as Superior to
Those of British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York, Dec. 17.

It was luck as much as anything else which enabled the German High Seas fleet to get out from under Jutland before Admiral Jellicoe could reach it. This much seems evident from the 600 page record of despatches, orders and reports which constitute the official record of the great naval battle which the Admiralty finally made public to-day.

It was the loss in crowded ether of a wireless message from the destroyer Faulknor to Jellicoe which enabled Admiral von Scheer to slip in northward of the British fleet and take shelter in the mine fields under cover of a brief darkness in the night.

The Faulknor sighted the German fleet and reported to Admiral Jellicoe. Again at a critical moment in the fight, when the Germans were finally turning away, Vice-Admiral Beatty, commanding the battle cruiser squadron, in pressing after the enemy, did not signal Jellicoe. "Follow me," he wrote, "I've got them," as had been reported. The text of the famous message as it is now revealed is: "Urgent. Submit van of battle ships should follow battle cruisers. We can then cut off the whole of the enemy's battle fleet."

16 Precious Minutes Lost.

But delays in communication cost sixteen precious minutes, so that when the King George V., the leading battleship, did turn to follow Beatty not only the enemy but Beatty had been lost to view.

Experts have not yet had time to analyze carefully the huge disconnected mass of matter dumped upon the public, but, according to those who have read it through, there are no sensational revelations and nothing that is likely finally to settle the much disputed question as to who was the real victor in the greatest naval conflict of history.

The unvarnished account seems to have convinced all lay readers that it is a fact that the Germans made the best of the situations presented. Although killed in the object of a sortie against the British Grand Fleet, they inflicted more damage than they received and succeeded in returning home around them should have crushed them. On the other hand, the Germans received such a severe loss that they never ventured forth again.

One critic to-day says that Jellicoe's failure to follow and crush the German fleet prolonged the war, was responsible for an undecisive peace and fathered Bolshevism in Russia, for if the fleet had been crushed the way would have been opened to the Baltic and the Russian armies, whose well Ludendorff confided was a serious menace, would have been strengthened.

Another critic says that the pounding the Germans received at Jutland failed to lead to the collapse of the German military machine two years later.

Jellicoe's Ships Incidental.

So far as the subjects under controversy go, Beatty clearly seems to have carried on the actual fight, while Jellicoe's ships were really only incidentally engaged for the briefest moment. Each, however, according to to-day's revelations, succeeded in carrying out their predetermined parts in the battle. Beatty's was the more important, and Jellicoe's turned out badly. Furthermore, there is not yet conclusive evidence which merits the assertion that the British ships were opened by submarines. While the Germans admitted they had no submarines actually in the battle, Jellicoe admits that it was fear of the submarines which dictated movements at two critical junctures which were largely responsible for the escape of the Germans.

Jellicoe makes no attempt to gloss over those facts, but the record shows that his judgment, based on facts in his possession at the time, was justified.

The narrative of the great naval battle may be summarized as follows: In the light of the Admiral's own reports previously published and those which are now first revealed and in the light of criticisms which have been leveled at him:

Jellicoe's and Beatty's fleets left Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands, and Rosyth, on the north, upon news from the Admiralty that the German fleet was going out to sea. They followed a predetermined plan by which Beatty went ahead to scout. Jellicoe does not answer the criticism that he moved his fleet too slowly and thereby did not meet Beatty far enough south. He testifies that Beatty carried out his duties perfectly.

The fact that the fleet moved out under Admiralty orders is new, Jellicoe's report previously published indicating that the fleet had only gone out in the course of a usual movement. Another striking remark all through the papers is the remarkable confusion in which the system of communication, coordination and even the positions of various ships at times were jumbled up. Jellicoe pays a tribute to the effective use the Germans made of their own wireless in the meanwhile.

It seems that he and his fleet followed the predetermined plan with results that might have been expected when actual events varied slightly from the theory upon which the plan was based.

Beatty is described as having established touch with the enemy in perfect form and as having carried out perfectly the manoeuvre of turning the fleeing enemy, thus bringing the German fleet in touch with the British main fleet.

Criticism of Beatty's loss of the Queen Mary and another ship when turning is explained by Jellicoe's frank tribute to the excellence of the gunnery and the unexpected speed of the German fleet. "They got on their targets first, within five minutes after they had started firing," we report reads, "and when we got our fire effective the Germans demonstrated that they could still fight

even when their ships were seriously hampered."

When Beatty and Jellicoe finally joined up and the grand fleet turned around to go southward again there was confusion. They came up twenty minutes sooner than expected, resulting in a confused deployment manoeuvre in the course of which one whole British battle squadron was cut off from its objective because of intervention by its own battle cruisers between it and the enemy.

Up to this time, Jellicoe admits, the Germans had by far the best of it. "The disturbing feature of the battle cruiser actions," the report states, "was the fact that five German battle cruisers engaged six British vessels of the same class, supported after the first twenty minutes, although at a great range, by fire from four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class, were yet able to sink the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable."

He attributes this to the indifferent deck and turret armor of the British cruisers, and the unexpected speed of the Germans, whose vessels although officially designed as having a speed of twenty and one-half knots, attained the Queen Elizabeth class apparently doing twenty-five knots. It was at this juncture that the grand fleet came up under the confused conditions mentioned, and no sooner had they deployed than the Germans turned off flinging back a supposed torpedo attack under a smoke screen.

Jellicoe then gave another of his much criticized orders. He turned off to avoid torpedoes instead of turning in, and although this, he says, was in pursuance of carefully worked out plans for meeting such a contingency, and although he did avoid a score or more of torpedoes whose wakes became visible, he lost fifteen precious minutes during which the enemy drew away as the light grew less.

It was at this juncture that Beatty again appealed to have the battleships follow in with him. There was some further delay in communicating the order the King George V., and when that vessel attempted to follow Beatty it was too late.

Up to this time the Germans had the advantage, and this, he says, was due to the fact that the light favored them slightly and because of their excellent gunfire and speed. Here began the second phase of the battle when Jellicoe should have shattered them—and they got away.

Beatty raced in a southerly direction to cut off the head German column, while Jellicoe bore down between them and their base. But Jellicoe himself admits the superiority of the night work of the German fleet. "Their signals and means of identification were admirable," he says, "while ours were almost nil."

The screen of destroyers which Jellicoe dropped astern to meet every contingency in the event the Germans attempted to cross their wireless communication, but the Germans so jammed the air with their own carried that when the destroyer Faulknor reported the presence of the German cruisers the message never registered with the flag-ship.

The main body of the German fleet crossed Jellicoe's rear, while the other body apparently crossed Beatty's rear, and when dawn came at 2 in the morning they successfully reentered the mine fields, and both British commanders were compelled to give up hopes of completing the task they had hardly begun the night before.

"One feature," said the report, "was the large number of torpedoes crossing our line without effect, except on the Marlborough. All were avoided by skilful handling except that single one." The Marlborough dodged seven torpedoes before being struck.

As to the German losses the report stated: "I estimate the enemy losses in vessels sunk as three battle cruisers, two battleships, one vessel of the Pommeran class, two light cruisers and three destroyers, and as severely damaged two battle cruisers and several light cruisers and destroyers."

Answering criticisms that he should have continued the fight when he had the Germans at a disadvantage at nightfall Admiral Jellicoe said: "I rejected at once the idea of a night action because heavy ships are least to possible disaster, owing, first, to the presence of torpedo craft in such large numbers, and second, the impossibility of distinguishing between our own and the enemy ships, and, further, the result of a night action under modern conditions must always be very largely a matter of pure chance."

FRENCH MINISTRY WINS ON ARMY BILL

Secures Vote of Confidence—
Assures Safety Against
German Aggression.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government to-day, 489 to 59, after discussing the resignation yesterday of Andre Lefevre, the War Minister. In the negative voted 66 unified Socialists. Thirty-three Deputies abstained from voting.

Gen. De Castelnau, president of the Army Commission, indicating Premier Lefevre on the resignation of M. Lefevre, said: "The fears of former Minister Lefevre would be justified if Germany were not disarmed. If not, why are you waiting to perform the operation which this Chamber has been requesting since the last year?"

"We must end at least temporarily the military power of Germany, and end it for as long a period as possible. If Germany has not been disarmed, she must be disarmed immediately. Germany is a troublesome Power and is opposing resistance to the execution of the treaty. The reparations question is unsettled, although the fact remains that Germany was defeated. France cannot reduce her military expenses without sacrificing the highest national interests until Germany is disarmed."

Premier Lefevre, replying, said the military bill—which caused the resignation of M. Lefevre because in his opinion it was insufficient to protect France—had been endorsed by Marshal Foch, Joffre and Petain, and Gens. Mangin, Buat, Fayolle, Franchet d'Esperey, Debony, Degoutte and Weygand, the eminent chiefs, to whom he owes victory, see no danger for the national defence in the government bill.

Premier Lefevre said: "Is Germany totally disarmed? No. Is she in a fair way of disarmament? Yes."

The Premier added that Germany had surrendered 30,000 guns and destroyed 28,000; surrendered 35,000 machine guns and destroyed 35,000; surrendered 97,000 machine gun tubes and destroyed 32,000; surrendered 2,500,000 rifles and destroyed 2,500,000.

"France's position is secure against German aggression," M. Lefevre declared, "and France also is capable of enforcing execution of the treaty."

GARRISON DISARMED FOR MANILA RIOTING

78 Constabulary Soldiers to
Be Prosecuted.

By the Associated Press.
MANILA, P. I., Dec. 17.—The entire constabulary garrison here has been disarmed and placed under arrest and complaints were being prepared to-day for the prosecution of seventy-eight constabulary soldiers who admitted participation in the riot Wednesday, resulting in deaths of four Americans and seven Filipinos.

MELISSINE TYRONE is an quaint and lovely a heroine as ever appeared in the pages of a novel. Eugene Buckhamton loses his heart for her the moment she steps across the doorway of the mysterious house on Channing Street—"The House with a Bad Name," which grows more and more baffling with each chapter. —At all bookstores.

MANDATE AWARDS MADE BY COUNCIL

Continued from First Page.

representing the Union of South Africa, expressed in the Committee on Mandates, are debarred from claiming the same economic privileges as may be claimed by league members. This point is likely to be brought up in the Harding negotiations as being distinctly unfavorable, as it stands, to the United States.

The collision occurring here between the two forces represented by those nations who are dominating the council of the League of Nations and those who advocate are confined to the assembly alone, had another interesting development to-day. Before the indignation which has been growing against the council, Great Britain and France made a concession on the Albanian question. This was a victory for the assembly. It came after the exchange of many telegrams last night between the British delegation here and Downing Street in London. It was evident that the British delegation, realizing that the league could easily tumble if it carried their domination to the point of making the best of the situation, with a view to keeping this experiment going until negotiations with the United States were concluded.

Carrying out the threats he made in the committee on admissions to league membership, Lord Robert Cecil pleaded on the floor of the assembly for the admission of Albania, although the committee had reported against it as a result of the refusal of the Powers a few days ago to give their consent that she be a member of the league. Lord Robert insisted that the Powers had already recognized Albania in 1913 and could not now change her status as a result of any secret agreement.

N. Y. Rowell, of Canada, supported Lord Robert in this, and again emphasized Canada's independence of the Downing Street policies. Referring to the fact that there had been some suggestions of dividing Albania, he said: "Speaking personally, I cannot recognize either the legality or the justice in any group of States undertaking to partition another State which is strong and defensible without the consent of that State."

It was after this argument, which showed the assembly was in a dangerous mood, that H. A. L. Plener of Great Britain got up and said that the British delegation, having carefully reviewed the situation, was now prepared to vote for Albania's admission to the league.

There was another potent reason behind the British backdown, inasmuch as the Indian delegation told the British representatives that if Albania, Mohammedan country, were refused membership in the league, they, the Indians, could not be responsible for the effect such action would have on Moslems throughout the British Empire.

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IRISH HOME RULE BILL BECOMES LAW TO-DAY

Effective Date Under Control
of Government.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The possibility of a conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the Irish Home Rule bill has been averted. The amendments of the measure made by the Lower House were amicably discussed in the Upper Chamber to-day, and all were disposed of in a manner that will carry the measure becoming a law to-morrow.

At the opening of the debate Baron Birkhead, the Lord Chancellor, intimated that an agreement might be reached on most of the amendments to the measure, but that the Government would insist on retaining control of "the appointed day" when the bill should become operative. Baron Birkhead said that the Government was strongly of opinion that owing to the rapidly changing conditions in Ireland the "appointed day" might come within a few months, that the decision of "when" was being so clearly determined on the side of law and order it would then be possible to hold elections in Ireland without fear of intimidation.

On this assurance the Marquis of Salisbury withdrew his amendment making the appointed day dependent on the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament. The other amendments of the House of Commons were agreed to. The only changes in them were that the Irish Council should not be elected by proportional representation, and also that instead of the Irish Chancellor, as suggested by the House of Lords, being president of the Council, the Lord Lieutenant should retain the right of nominating the president of the Council.

SEES BID FOR LOAN IN REDUCED ARMY

Opposes Cabinet That Can't
Assure Peace, Press View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York, Dec. 17.

Commenting on the resignation of Andre Lefevre as Minister of War the *International News* in the Government's new army policy a proof of its intention to reduce France's military expenditures, with the possibility thereby of gaining American and English financial support, which was impossible to obtain as long as France was painted by John Maynard Keynes, author of "The Economic Aspects of Peace," and other economists as the world's only military Power to-day.

"Public opinion cannot be expected to believe in M. Lefevre's resignation," the *International News* says. "It knows that a million and a half lives were sacrificed to enforce peace, and it will not tolerate a Government which is incapable of assuring peace."

It considers as the best method of maintaining peace the holding of a strong Rhine guard, revision of the Sevres treaty and an increase of military material while reducing the actual man power.

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CORK FIRES HALTED IRISH TRUCE PARLEY

Negotiations Had Been Under
Way for a Week, Rumors
Indicate.

AMNESTY DEMANDED
Military Raid Monasteries and
Arrest Chaplain of
MacSwiney.

By the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—Out of the crop of rumors circulating in Dublin to-day regarding a renewal of efforts toward peace between England and the Sinn Fein organization, there emerged an interesting report that the military authorities in Ireland actually began negotiations last week for a conference to arrange a truce.

According to this report, which is accepted as true by those in close touch with these developments, the overtures came from the Republicans, and one meeting was held to consider the preliminary. Then came the Cork fires, which are said to have so incensed the Republicans that they broke off the discussions. Intermediaries now are trying to induce them to again meet with the military authorities.

It is understood the principal initial condition the Republicans will seek to impose is amnesty for all members of the Irish Republican army, including the men which the Government has been endeavoring without success to capture.

The work of the chief intermediaries, Archbishop Clune of Perth, western Australia, and Bishop Fogarty of Killarney, is proceeding with the utmost secrecy, and it is not considered likely that either will consent to make a statement to the press until the negotiations are well advanced.

There is intense interest in the movements of Eamon de Valera, and in some quarters it is believed not improbable that he soon will arrive in Ireland. Two monasteries were raided by the military and police to-day. They arrested two priests, one of them, Father Dominic, who was chaplain to the late Terence MacSwiney. The other priest was released later, but Father Dominic was held.

Father Dominic had been staying in the Franciscan Capuchin Priory. The priest who was arrested and subsequently released was Father Albert, who attended Kevin Barry, a medical student, previous to his execution at Mountjoy Prison in November for his part in an attack on a military escort last summer.

In order to prevent a surprise attack at points considered vulnerable, Dublin Castle was being strongly fortified to-day. On the northwest corner of the castle the street was closed and barbed wire barricades were placed. Dublin Castle's weekly summary of events in Ireland, issued to-day, contains leading articles on the "truce talk," which it terms "just simple, plain propaganda."

The entire business section of Dublin was raided by the police this evening following the shooting of District Inspector O'Sullivan of Dublin Castle. The Inspector was passing a fancy fair in Henry street, accompanied by a Miss Moore, to whom he was engaged to be married. Inspector O'Sullivan died an hour after the shooting in a hospital. He was fired upon by two masked civilians.

SOUR GRAPES

"It is only the Arabs of the desert that affect to despise fish," runs a proverb of the far East.

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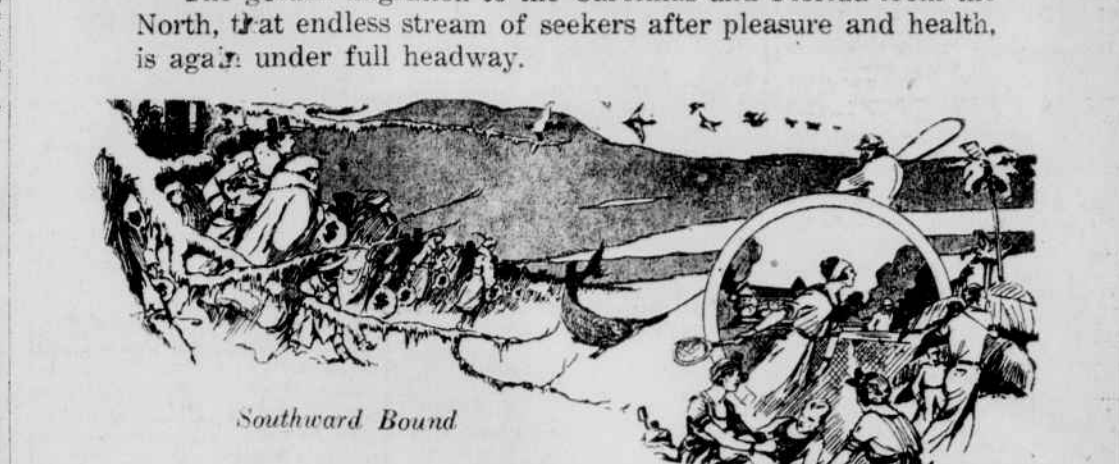
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In this important SUNDAY HERALD article the wonderful developments in Radio Telephony are related in detail.

What the Ex-Kaiser's Sons Are Doing.



The Most Famous Picture of the Ex-Kaiser and His Sons.

Can you imagine anything more interesting (in a way) to read than this SUNDAY HERALD story which explains just what has happened to the sons of what is sometimes called "the only family in Germany that did not lose a son in the war?"

A veritable maze of other good things to read and enjoy

To-morrow—SUNDAY—in the

NEW YORK HERALD

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